

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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## JOSEPH RAWLINS VORIS.

Joseph Rawlins Voris died January 19th at his home in Bedford. Many active in the library affairs of Indiana will remember Mr. Voris's great interest in the Public Library Commission in its beginnings. He was helpful in securing the establishment of the Commission and was one of the first members of the Commission. He was also the chief mover in the establishment of the Bedford Public Library and in the passing of a law giving the Bedford library support from Lawrence County. On behalf of the libraries of Indiana, the Occurrent voices this brief expression of appreciation of the services of Mr. Voris and sincere regret at his death.

## A. L. A. CONFERENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The thirty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association will be held at Louisville, June 21-27, 1917. This association has never held its annual conference in a

place so convenient for Indiana librarians and trustees, and not for years, probably, will it again meet so near. The annual meetings are held in various parts of the country and not often are they in the Middle West.

There is nothing in the experience of one interested in library work that arouses so much professional zeal and pride as attendance at one of these meetings. Here one meets persons engaged in similar work in every part of the country, and from mere personal contact with these workers in a common cause, one gets a broader outlook and a fresh point of view. The sense of fellowship with hundreds of individuals with a common aim is in itself ample compensation for any sacrifices which may be necessary for attending one of these conferences.

Indiana has an excellent reputation for its library conditions and spirit. There is no better way for us to show that this reputation is deserved than by attending this conference in large numbers. Indiana should have more delegates in attendance than any other state. Louisville is directly accessible from almost every part of the state, by means of the through trains on the Pennsylvania, Monon and Big Four Railroads. Any one not on a direct line to Louisville can easily reach Indianapolis and change there.

Further announcements will be sent from the Commission office as the plans for the meeting mature. It is none too early, however for everyone interested in libraries to make plans to go to Louisville the last week of June.

## LEGISLATION.

Two important bills were enacted into law by the legislature recently adjourned; the county library law and a modification of the township law in the matter of representation

of the township on the library board. The county law is discussed in another place in this issue. The township law was so amended that where in a combination of town and township the township contributes more to the support of the library than does the town, the judge in making his appointments to the library board may, at his discretion, appoint residents of the township outside the town. The township still retains its two members, the trustee and his appointee. This makes it possible for a town—township library board to consist of four members from the town and five from the township, but only in case the amount of the township library tax is greater than the tax in the town.

The bill for the certification of librarians was introduced in the House but was killed in the House Committee.

There was also passed in the House, only to die in the Senate Committee, a bill providing for the creation of a library commission to consist of the present Commission and one additional member. To this Commission was to be transferred from the control of the State Board of Education, the State Library, with the law for its organization and service unchanged. The work of the Public Library Commission was to continue independent of the State Library but responsible to the Library Commission. It was to be known as the Department of Library Extension and the title of the executive was to be Director of Library Extension. In general principle the bill met the approval of both the State Library and the State Library Commission, but both objected to the provision that the Governor should approve of the number and salaries of assistants in the Extension Division and of heads of departments in the State Library. The bill was not reported from the Senate Committee.

#### THE NEW COUNTY LAW.

The passage of a county library law by the 1917 Legislature, if indications can be depended upon, creates the greatest opportunity for library extension that Indiana has had since the passage of the town and township laws of 1901 and 1909. The town—township plan of library rural service has worked well

and is capable of further developments. It will unquestionably be a permanent method of library extension in this state. Practically all of our newer libraries owe their existence to this plan of co-operation. In spite of this success, however, those interested in the library development of the state as a whole have for some years realized that universal library service would never be a possibility under the township plan, and that such service would be at least possible through county library systems. The experience of those actually engaged in township extension has proved that this system cannot be made successfully to combine, at the most, more than three or four townships. The library board then becomes cumbersome if each township has two representatives, and where the town or city is of considerable size, the rural members on the board unjustly outvote the town members. The present county plan eliminates these unwieldy features.

It is not necessary to print here the full text of the law, for much of it is the same as the present town and township law with the word "county" substituted for "township." In fact, this county law is based upon the township law. The full law will be printed later in a new edition of "Important Laws of Indiana Relating to Public Libraries."

Provision is made for the establishment of county libraries in (1) counties in which there is now no public library, (2) counties in which there is one or more public library. A brief synopsis of the provisions in these two cases follows:

(1) a) County commissioners may voluntarily levy from one-tenth mill to one mill on all taxable property in the county and establish a county library.

They may be compelled to take this action by a petition signed by twenty-five resident freeholders of each township in the county.

b) The library board consists of three members appointed by the judge of the circuit court, two members appointed by the county commissioners and two members appointed by the county superintendent of schools.

(2) a) The library board of any public library in a county may file notice with the county commissioners that they are willing to serve the inhabitants of the county in return

for a tax. The county commissioners may then levy a tax of one-tenth mill to one mill on all property in the county not already taxed for library purposes, and shall levy such tax on the petition of twenty-five resident free-holders of each township not already taxed for library purposes.

b) The board shall consist of the library board of the city or town giving the service and four additional members, two appointed by the county commissioners, and two by the county superintendent of schools. The additional members may vote only on the levying and expending of the county tax and on matters of library service outside of the city serving the county.

c) The library board of any town or city in the county may become a part of the county system by turning over the control of the library to the county library board.

d) County taxes must be continued as long as ten percent of the inhabitants of the county outside the city or town serving, shall be users of the library.

e) All county library boards, whether one or two, certify to the county commissioners the

rate of tax levy needed between five-tenths mill and one mill on the dollar, and the county commissioners must under penalty levy this tax.

Certainly not all and probably not more than half of the counties of Indiana can advantageously adopt a county library system. Of the ninety-two counties in the State, five have no public library and twenty-nine have only one public library each. In these counties with possibly a few exceptions, the county system may be adopted as the logical method of giving service to all the inhabitants of the county. It is also probable that in a few counties where there are two or more libraries, one of these may well become a county library serving those inhabitants of the county not already having library service, and even operating the other libraries as branches.

In most of these counties, it seems best for the present to develop the township plan until such time as it is advisable and possible to combine the existing libraries in a county unit.

Following is a list of the counties having no or only one public library:

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

COUNTIES IN THE STATE WITH ONE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

COUNTY.	Num- ber Town- ships.	Num- ber Towns.	Cities.	Popu- lation.	Total County Valuation.	County Seat.	Popu- lation County Seat.	Valuation County Seat.	Maximum Income in County.
Adams.....	12	4	1	21,840	\$17,504,345	Decatur.....	4,471	\$2,217,965	\$17,504.35
Allen.....	20	3	1	93,386	69,186,590	Ft. Wayne.....	63,933	41,115,040	69,186.59
Bartholomew.....	14	5	1	24,813	21,305,575	Columbus.....	8,813	5,990,337	21,305.58
Brazil.....	11	6	1	32,535	15,183,400	Brazil.....	9,340	3,770,185	15,183.40
Clay.....	9	5	1	18,793	17,155,805	Greensburg.....	5,420	3,248,030	17,155.81
Decatur.....	12	6	1	51,414	37,057,080	Muncie.....	24,005	14,491,410	37,057.06
Delaware.....	9	1	1	14,415	12,849,838	Connersville.....	7,738	4,892,622	12,849.84
Fayette.....	5	3	0	30,293	13,577,245	New Albany.....	20,629	10,308,620	13,577.25
Floyd.....	13	5	0	15,335	9,780,930	Brookville.....	2,169	1,414,660	9,780.93
Franklin.....	13	9	0	20,232	6,453,765	Corydon.....	1,703	877,125	6,453.77
Harrison.....	11	1	1	33,177	24,225,415	Kokomo.....	17,010	10,082,270	24,225.42
Howard.....	11	2	1	20,453	9,301,350	Madison.....	6,934	3,485,920	9,301.35
Jefferson.....	10	4	1	39,183	27,484,645	Vincennes.....	14,895	8,661,390	27,484.65
Knox.....	10	1	0	15,148	12,904,260	Lagrange.....	1,772	1,043,265	12,904.26
Lagrange.....	9	1	1	263,661	288,859,295	Indianapolis.....	233,650	251,936,170	288,859.30
Marion.....	9	1	1	12,950	4,563,590	Shoals.....	1,015	307,215	4,563.60
Martin.....	9	1	1	23,426	11,163,095	Bloomington.....	8,838	3,811,945	11,163.10
Monroe.....	12	2	1	4,329	2,017,200	Rising Sun.....	1,513	672,690	2,017.20
Ohio.....	4	0	1	17,192	6,894,455	Paoli.....	1,278	436,455	6,894.46
Orange.....	10	4	1	14,053	6,951,000	Spencer.....	2,150	858,008	6,951.00
Owen.....	13	1	1	22,214	14,979,015	Rockville.....	1,943	1,141,370	14,979.02
Parke.....	13	6	1	19,684	7,275,485	Petersburg.....	2,170	712,695	7,275.49
Pike.....	9	2	0	10,567	8,722,105	Knox.....	1,644	629,500	8,722.11
Starke.....	9	3	0	9,914	3,484,325	Vevay.....	1,256	554,515	3,484.33
Switzerland.....	6	2	1	40,063	38,057,905	Lafayette.....	20,081	14,432,625	38,057.91
Tippecanoe.....	13	3	2	17,459	14,945,655	Tipton.....	4,075	1,784,920	14,945.66
Tipton.....	6	1	2	6,260	6,715,410	Liberty.....	1,338	780,490	6,715.41
Union.....	6	2	0	77,438	54,144,870	Evansville.....	69,647	44,856,040	54,144.87
Vanderburgh.....	8	0	1						

COUNTIES IN THE STATE WITH ONE PUBLIC LIBRARY—Continued.

COUNTY.	Num- ber Town- ships.	Num- ber Towns.	Cities.	Popu- lation.	Total County Valuation.	County Seat.	Popu- lation County Seat.	Valuation County Seat.	Maximum Income in County.
Vermillion.....	5	4	1	18,865	\$15,972,620	Newport.....	732	\$337,515	\$15,972.62
Vigo.....	12	2	1	87,930	57,567,460	Terre Haute.....	58,157	37,677,970	57,507.46
Warrick.....	10	4	1	21,911	8,873,985	Boonville.....	3,934	1,431,090	8,873.99
Washington.....	13	8	0	17,445	8,450,840	Salem.....	2,283	1,271,815	8,450.84
Wells.....	9	6	1	22,418	18,886,855	Bluffton.....	4,987	2,497,650	18,886.86

COUNTIES IN THE STATE WITH NO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

COUNTY.	Num- ber Town- ships.	Num- ber Towns.	Cities.	Popu- lation.	Total County Valuation.	County Seat.	Popu- lation County Seat.	Valuation County Seat.	Maximum Income in County.
Brown.....	5	1	0	7,975	\$2,241,570 1914 Valua- tion	Nashville.....	354	\$157,200 1914 Val- ation.	\$2,241.57
Crawford.....	9	5	0	12,057	\$2,702,155	English.....	583	\$182,255	2,702.16
Dubois.....	12	3	1	19,843	8,961,775	Jasper.....	2,196	854,785	8,961.78
Jennings.....	11	1	1	14,203	6,447,695	Vernon.....	453	154,850	6,447.70
Scott.....	5	1	0	8,323	3,913,090	Scottsburg.....	1,669	715,065	3,913.09

**ADVANTAGES OF A COUNTY SYSTEM.**

The great library problem in any state is, how to provide good library service for all the inhabitants of the state. The first step in solving this problem must be to decide what is the best unit of service. In the early days of public libraries, the city or town was considered the only proper unit. Massachusetts, by necessity imposed by political conditions and traditions, developed this system of a library in every town until it is the only state in the country that has universal library service, except from the state library or traveling library system. The chief disadvantage of this condition is obviously the multiplication of many small, poorly supported libraries, unable to give real library service without some outside assistance, either from state aid or inter-library loans. Such a system makes for wasteful duplication.

The next movement was for state supported traveling libraries to supply any inhabitants of the state who do not have other library privileges. These systems have flourished and the demands upon them continue to increase, but no one will maintain that the state is not too large a unit for its most effective service. Everyone will admit that a local library or one nearer than the State capital can give better service. The largest traveling library collections in the country are one of about 80,000 volumes in New York and one of about 70,000 in Wisconsin. Many city libraries have as many or more volumes than this number, and if they extended their privileges to the county, they could at present give much better service than the traveling library department, in the mere matter of book circulation, to say nothing of reference service and knowledge of individual needs.

The township plan has been tried in several states, particularly in Indiana. It is still useful and not to be discarded, but it has some disadvantages already pointed out, and it can never become so general as to provide universal library service in Indiana. The township law has been operating fifteen years and approximately only one-tenth of the rural population and one-third of the urban population of the state have public library privileges.

Several states have anticipated Indiana in

adopting the county library as the solution of the problem of a public library for every inhabitant of the state.

A library in every town or village in the county would mean several small libraries generally with incomes from \$600 to \$1,500 for all expenses. The librarian of each of these libraries must be able to do all the technical work necessary in a library and she must also be paid for the time it takes her to do this work. This means either that she has to have one or more assistants or that she must be paid for work in addition to the regular opening hours of the library. In a county library system all technical work is done at the main library, probably by assistants who have no distracting duties. This makes for economy of time and money and furthermore, it leaves the branch librarian free to devote her whole time to the public.

In book-selection and book-buying there is a further advantage gained by the county system. Three or four small libraries will be constantly buying the same books. Except in the case of the more popular fiction, these books as a rule stand on the shelves unused a good part of the time. Two copies or perhaps even one copy, might easily meet the same demand that four or five copies are supplying, if the one or two copies could circulate where needed throughout the county.

Then, too, since the cost of operating the county branches will be less than it would be if they were independent libraries, the part of the county library income for books will be greater than would be the sum of the book funds of the smaller units, were they independent libraries.

County library service means individual service with the system so planned that the most distant inhabitant of the county can have his special needs filled as well as the patron who lives next to the library building. This is practically possible in most of the counties in this state. A county library service means more than a fixed or unfrequently changed collection of books sent to schools and deposit stations at rare or even frequent intervals. The telephone makes it possible for any county resident to communicate at once his needs to the main library. A reference question can be



answered by telephone or by mail. If a patron desired some special book the telephone and parcel post will bring it to him in a few hours, even if he lives twenty miles from the library.

The climate of Indiana and the roads in most of its counties make possible automobile book delivery for at least ten of the twelve months in the year. The Plainfield Public Library is already with marked success operating Ford book wagons in two townships, with a call at each house once in six weeks. The initial cost of the wagon was about \$500 and the yearly operating expense will average from \$350 to \$400. The incomes of most county libraries will warrant one or more of these automobiles, to be used for house to house delivery and for station service. Such a delivery system will, of course, not preclude branches and deposit stations in schools and centers of population.

Several counties are already taking steps towards establishing county libraries. Every library board of a library that may serve the whole county ought to consider seriously this opportunity for service. Both the county and the city serving gain greatly by such co-operation. The establishment of these county libraries will be a tremendous stride forward in the library and educational progress of the state.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Two unusual opportunities for service have been created for all Indiana libraries by the recent legislative provision for woman suffrage and a constitutional convention in January, 1918. The vital problem in each of these cases is to get correct information to adults. No other public institution can supply this information as can the public library. If the public libraries fail to have the necessary information, they can be held largely responsible for mistakes that may be made in carrying out the provisions of these laws. No greater opportunities has come to our public libraries to prove themselves an "integral part of public education." Neglect to grasp this opportunity will make any library liable to the just criticism of citizens who believe in the library as anything more than a source of entertainment.

All adult women of Indiana, whether they wished the vote or not, are now faced with the duty of voting. Most women are unfamiliar with election and primary laws, with party systems, and with the machinery of practical politics. No matter how well informed a woman may be on questions of the day, she must first learn the actual operating of suffrage.

On the purpose and aims of a Constitutional Convention the vast majority of citizens, both men and women need information. Few persons, for instance, realize the difference between constitutional and statutory law. The tendency today is to write statutory law into constitutions.

Every library can afford some material on such questions as these, and what the library cannot obtain can probably be borrowed from the State Library, the Universities, or other sources. The demand is sure to come to every library. Organizations like the Legislative Council of Women, are preparing educational campaigns among clubs and societies.

Various institutions and organizations are preparing to aid in collecting and disseminating the information which libraries should have. The State Bureau of Legislative Reference, in spite of losing its appropriation, plans to continue its service. The State Library in its next Bulletin, will issue a bibliography on constitution and constitution making and will indicate agencies that can help libraries. The package libraries of the Extension Division of Indiana University will probably contain material that may be borrowed. The Citizen will continue to aid in this movement and Mr. Lockridge is reported to be preparing outlines for study which will refer to past issues of the *The Citizen*. The W. K. Stewart Company of Indianapolis has already issued and sent to all libraries, a bulletin containing a brief list of books on Constitution making. The State Library list will probably be the most complete bibliography and each library will be watching for its appearance.

The following books on elementary political science, with particular reference to Indiana, are recommended by Mrs. Edward Franklin White, chairman of the Political Science Committee of the Indiana Federation of Clubs.

These books are to meet the demand of the women of the state, for a closer view of the government of the state, and for a definite understanding of the use and possibilities of their new acquisition, the ballot.

Beard, C. A. American government and politics. Macmillan, 1914. \$2.10

Brown, D. C. Government of Indiana. Scribner, 1912. 50c.

Dunn, A. W. Community and the citizen. Heath, 1914. 90c.

Garver, J. W. Government in the U. S. National, state and local. Indiana ed. Amer. bk. co. 1912. \$1

Indiana general election laws as amended in 1917. These can be obtained from the State Board of Election Commissioners.

Indiana primary law of 1915 as amended in 1917. (in Laws of the State of Indiana. 1917).

Indiana registration law. (in Laws of the state of Indiana. 1917).

McCarthy, Charles and others. Elementary civics. Thompson, 1916. 75c.

Woman citizen's library; ed by Shailer Mathews. Chic. Civics soc. c1913. 12 v. \$10.50.

Buy of dealer in remainders.

The laws of 1917 can be secured by application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in each county seat.

#### THE LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

John A. Lapp.

(Part of a Report to the Indianapolis School Board.)

The possibilities of the library as an aid in vocational education have been only slightly realized in Indianapolis. In this, however, Indianapolis is probably not much different than most of the other cities of the country. The use of print in the practical service of workers has not been developed, and in consequence, men fail to receive the great advantages which would come, if along with the task of the day, interest in the reading and study of print for the purpose of information and inspiration were promoted.

The world of print supplies the potential

needs of almost every man. No matter what the subject there is material upon it. Scarcely a profession, a trade or calling is followed which does not have its historical and technical literature, and the public library stands in a peculiarly advantageous position to become the universal school of men if it studies the needs of men in all walks of life—the industrial worker, the farmer, the lawyer, the doctor, the home-maker, the store-keeper and the salesman.

Material useful to industrial workers such as books and pamphlets, descriptive of industrial processes, biographies of men who have made history in the industrial world, trade publication and labor union organs, technical journals, catalogs of industrial material on political and economical questions should be gathered.

The problem first to determine is what kind of material is needed for the possible patrons of the industrialized library. The literature of local trades and industries should predominate. If men are engaged in the furniture business, their trade interest will be centered in furniture, and their trade questions will relate to furniture. Likewise, in all of the trades and professions, the literature collected should relate to the immediate needs of the time and place.

The newest form of service, and the most effective, is the establishment of industrial branches of the public library in factories, stores and other establishments. By this method workers in particular occupations are more readily reached. The prime purpose of these branches is to furnish the facilities for vocational knowledge close to the potential demand. The trade workers cannot fail to find and utilize any well selected trade literature placed where they must pass it daily, and his use of the material may be little or much, but it is better than none at all. Some men are bound to establish the information-getting habit. Their efficiency is bound to be increased, and their example would have its influence.

The most effective kind of education is that which clinches theory with practice, making knowledge as such, a live thing in the work of the day. A tradesman can learn more mathe-



matics of his trade when he learns it in connections with his daily task, than he can in weeks of unrelated theoretical study. Most men have not had the opportunity to take formal courses of study and while working, to many, the only opportunity that can come will be through the services of the public library.

The library as a vocational counselor and guide may be of tremendous social power. Nothing so much needs to be provided as the enlightened guidance of youth when they are choosing a career. The schools are awakening to their obligation in respect to vocational guidance, and this awakening means that the library must supply printed information covering the opportunities and obligations in the hundred of vocations into which young people go. The library should be in a position to furnish guidance for the vocational counselor.

The committee specifically recommends:

First, that the needs of the permit workers should be studied in order to increase the number of children who patronize the library, to guide their interest in reading along the most helpful lines, and to secure books containing useful information which will best meet their requirements.

Second, the possibility of establishing deposit stations in all sections should be encouraged, and the practice of opening these stations in the evening should rapidly be extended.

Third, The selection of books should be kept up to the highest possible standard in the endeavor to stimulate interest along vocational and inspirational lines. Emphasis should be placed upon vocational and technical collections.

Fourth, Industrial station work should be developed in the immediate future and an effort made to interest factory employees in reading and studying along vocational lines. Factories and shops should be utilized, so as practicable as deposit stations.

Fifth, Close co-ordination by the library and the vocational schools and classes should be developed. The library should be made to function with each vocational class in the schools so as to secure the habit of assuring vocational help in print.

Sixth, Steps should be taken for more exten-

sive library facilities along trade and technical lines. The different industrial organizations of any industry should be asked to recommend lines of books desirable and helpful in the occupations. Not only are books needed, but pamphlets and standard trade and technical magazines for each vocation.

Seventh, There should be developed at the technical institutions a central library or vocational material. This will bring vocational literature close to young persons who are studying along various practical lines. The habit of co-ordinating print with work will thereby be encouraged.

Eighth, The library should be made the bureau of vocational information and guidance.

Ninth, The library should be advanced in a practical fashion among workers in all lines so as to enable them to see the advantage of print to themselves in their daily occupations.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL.

The sixteenth session of the Summer School will be held at Butler College, June 28 to August 8. The opening has been postponed on account of the meeting of the American Library Association at Louisville, June 21 to 27. In addition to there regular course for librarians and assistants, there is offered this year to school librarians and teachers in charge of school libraries a special three weeks course in school library technique and methods. It is also probable that the two weeks seminar in advanced cataloguing will be given again if there is a sufficient call for this course.

#### BIRD HOUSES.

Reading List Compiled by Miss Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington.

#### PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Bird lore: January and November, 1912; January, 1914.

Country life: February, 1914; March, 1914.

Craftsman: January and March, 1913; March, 1914; November, 1914.

Harper's weekly: May 31, 1913.

Home progress: May, 1913.

Ladies' home journal: March, 1914.

Scientific American supplement: July 29, 1916.

Manual training magazine: midwinter and spring numbers.

#### BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Children's library of work and play: volumes on Carpentry and Outdoor sports. Dearborn. Bird houses and how to build them. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 609. 5c. Indiana—Public instruction department. Arborand Bird Day manual, 1906-1907. (Free.)

Siepert. Bird houses boys can build. Manual arts press, Peoria, Ill. 50c. pa.

Stevenson. Some suggestions on the construction of bird houses. Chicago Academy of science, Lincoln Park. No price given. pa.

Trafton. Methods of attracting birds. Houghton. \$1.50.

#### CATALOGS OF DEALERS

Chicago Birdhouse Co., 709 S. Leavitt St., Chicago.

Crescent Co., Toms River, N. J. Free.

Dodson. Catalog of houses. 712 S. Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill. Free.

E. E. Edmanson, 616 Norton St., Chicago. Free.

Jacobs Birdhouse Co., Waynesburg, Penn. Neighborhood craft, Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.

#### BLUE PRINTS

C. S. Blue Print Co., 1209 Third Ave., Detroit, Mich. Bird houses. 20 blue print plans. 40c. (Excellent).

Mount the plans and pictures from periodicals or catalogs on heavy mounting board about 11 x 9, 4 to 6 pictures on a mount according to size. Put pocket and box card on each mount and circulate. It pays to duplicate the blue prints, if you have a large demand.

#### QUESTION BOX.

##### Deposit Station Record.

What is a good method of keeping records of books sent to township deposit stations?

This is not a new question, but it has never been finally answered, and undoubtedly ought not to be. It seems recently, however, to have come again to the front. Two district meetings recently have discussed it in some detail.

Such records must show at least three things: (1) What books are at a deposit station? (2) Has a book ever been to a deposit station before, if so, when? (3) What is the circulation from a deposit station, including the circulation of an individual book?

The Commission suggests the following records:

(1) Remove book cards from books to be sent to a station and arrange by classes or alphabetically by author in a group to be kept together until the books are returned. This will show what books a station has and when they were sent.

(2) The general practice has been to make a typewritten list in duplicate of the books sent to a station—a separate list for each shipment. To be sure, under this system, that a station has not previously had a book, it is necessary to check over every list that the particular station has previously had. When a station is new, this process is not impossible, but it soon becomes a time-consuming task, and eventually becomes entirely unwieldy. Of course, after a certain time books can be sent to a station again, even advantageously but the librarian ought to know that this is being done. A simpler method is to designate stations by numbers or letters. In some uniform place in every book there should be written or stamped when it is sent to a station, the designation of the station and the date of issue. A separate dating slip may be used for this, or this information can be penciled on the end papers or fly leaf of the book itself. When a collection is being made up from the shelves, the collector can then very quickly tell whether any book has been to a station before and when. No lists need to be consulted. Two objections to this method suggest themselves at once. In the case of titles of which the library has several copies, there will be no way of telling whether a station may not have had some other copy. A separate file of cards for such duplicates may be kept, on each of which is kept the station record of each copy. In the smaller libraries this would not be a cumbersome file: certainly it would be simpler than hunting through many lists each separately alphabetized. The other objection is that books need to be rebound and in this process the station record in the book would probably be

destroyed. This could be met, if a dating slip is used, by removing the dating slip while the volume is being rebound and replacing it when the volume returns from the binder. A dating slip of this kind should last for years, because on it are stamped not the issues of the book to individuals, but only the issues to station, and as each station will probably keep a book several weeks or longer, the dating slip will in most cases last the lifetime of the book.

(3) In many deposit stations it is not possible to have one in charge who can or will keep records of circulation as they are kept in

the main library. Some simpler system should be used. A successful method is used in several libraries in this state and elsewhere. For each book sent to a deposit station, there is sent a card 5 by 7 inches, with two perforations at the top. The card contains on the top line the name of the author, the title and the classification number. The rest of the card, front and back, is ruled in vertical columns for the name of the borrower, the date of lending or date due and the date returned. The date returned may be omitted. The sample card is printed here:

Alcott, Louisa Little Women.		J			
	Issued	Ret			
Jas. Brown	Ja. 6, 17	Ja. 12, 17			

These cards are arranged alphabetically by author and bound together by rings or cord through the perforations, with manilla cards for covers on which are written the name of the station, librarian, date of issue to station, and number of volumes in the group. This group of cards serves the station librarian as a list of books received for the central library and also as a charging system. There are no book cards to bother with. The circulation is reck-

oned at the main library when these cards are returned. These cards can be removed at will in case a book is returned to the library before the other in the collection. When the books represented by these cards are not at any station, the cards are kept filed in the library. A card can be used in any number of collections until its space is exhausted. With this system no typewritten list needs to be made to send to the station, nor to keep at the library.

for the deposit book cards make the list for the station and the regular book cards the list at the library.

#### CONTAGION IN BOOKS.

What is the danger of spreading contagion by the circulation of library books.

This question comes to the Commission probably once a month. The following extract from the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin gives an excellent consensus of present expert opinion on this question:

"The possibilities of contagion in the circulation of books" was the subject of an address by Dr. Walter H. Brown, of the Massachusetts Department of Health. By way of introduction to his subject Dr. Brown gave an interesting historical summary of the older theories of disease, together with some account of the work of Pasteur. Early in his address Dr. Brown stated that the possibility of the transmission of disease through library books is practically nil. To support this point of view the speaker enumerated some of the results obtained through careful experiments made at Baltimore. Books from houses where there had been typhoid fever, diphtheria, as well as books handled by the patients were thoroughly examined and no germs found. After germs from the laboratory had been smeared on books it was found that the germs lived only for a short time, the fact being that there is not much in the material of a book to sustain them. In other experiments it was found that after diphtheria germs had been smeared on books which were dry and not exposed to daylight the germs lived only five months. On moistened books they lived only the same length of time. In diffuse daylight they lived two months, in storage two months, in broad daylight only twenty-four hours. An important hygiene worker in Paris had arrived at practically the same results.

Dr. Brown dealt with the two ways in which books, exposed to contagion, had been treated. He considered that there was no justification for the burning of books that had been in houses where there have been communicable diseases.

The disinfection of books was considered of doubtful value. "There is no adequate way

at the present time to disinfect a book." Dr. Brown maintained, "without ruining the book." He referred to the custom of the New York Public Library, as outlined in a letter from the director, Mr. E. H. Anderson, whereby books removed from homes where scarlet fever or diphtheria was present were placed in the contagious wards of hospitals. If the books are of great value they are returned after disinfection. Dr. Brown considered that the storage of books in the most that Boards of Health can reasonably ask. The storage of books for four months was held to be sufficient. As a further precaution, the library could if it wished expose the books to air and sunlight for twenty hours. This, however, was not considered essential. Dr. Brown did not wish to have his remarks apply to tuberculosis or infantile paralysis. He did not care to be considered an alarmist but in the matter of tuberculosis he thought there is a very definite risk when it comes to sending books to people with this disease. He had no definite instructions he said, to offer on this phase of the subject. He thought, however, that every precaution should be exercised.

#### PACKAGE LIBRARIES.

The Bureau of Public Discussion of the Extension Division, Indiana University, maintains a package library service open to any resident of the state upon application through a librarian, teacher or an adult club member. The package libraries are made up of pamphlets, clippings from periodicals, and type-written excerpts from standard works, and are now obtainable on some two hundred subjects of current, political, economic, educational and sociological interest. Two libraries may be borrowed at one time for a period of two weeks, free of charge except for return postage, with the privilege of one week's renewal, except in the case of libraries for which the demand is especially heavy. Full particulars of this activity and service may be obtained by addressing Indiana University Extension Division, Bloomington, Ind.

H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., is another institution which rents package libraries. The Package Library has files of the

periodicals indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, and when this collection does not go back far enough, there is the Department of Old Magazines to draw from. They also loan files of some well known newspapers, which are very valuable for state and government affairs, and current political questions, and for criticisms of recent books and modern plays. They have many aids in debate work which are usually rented, but where the supply is sufficiently large, may be purchased.

#### WHAT OUR LIBRARIES ARE DOING.

##### Books on Business—South Bend.

The South Bend Public Library has compiled a very interesting bibliography of business books. Among the subjects treated are accounting, advertising and display methods, color, design and show card writing, commercial correspondence and law, cost accounting, credit, industrial efficiency and scientific management, shorthand and salesmanship. This list should do much to bring the man patrons of the library to a realization of what the library can give them, and do for them.

##### Messenger Service—Vincennes.

On March 1st the Vincennes Public Library added several new features to its service, the most important being that of delivery of books by messenger. Through this agency, patrons, who for some reason or other are unable to come to the library, may phone the library, select the book or books they wish to read, have the messenger bring them to their door, and take back those that have been read, for a nominal sum of 10 cents which is paid the boy who has done the work.

Overdue books can be exchanged in the same way, the messenger being authorized to receive money for fines.

The boys will be in service from 2 to 5 o'clock each afternoon except Sunday.

This service should answer a long felt want in many city libraries.

##### Music Exchange—Kentland, Brook & Remington.

These three public libraries are planning an inter-library loan system for music scores and

books on music. This plan will give their musical clubs access to a wider range of material without taxing heavily the book funds of any one library. They hope to add Rensselaer to the chain. The same libraries have already cooperated successfully in the buying of pamphlets boxes and other supplies.

##### New York Bank Statements in the Library—Huntington.

The Huntington Public Library has made arrangements with the National Bank of New York City to receive each week three copies of statements showing the value of all exports and imports and giving the comparison of the previous week and of the same in 1914 and 1915. It covers the complete operations of the custom house in New York for each week. One of the copies will be kept for reference and two for circulation. The reports are very interesting and should attract much attention among the men patrons of the library.

##### Sunday Afternoon Concerts—Whiting.

The Public Library Board is giving a series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the library auditorium at 2:30 which are open to the public. The talent is furnished by high school students, who are managing the concerts.

##### Wild Flower Exhibit—Spencer.

About the first or second week in May the Spencer Public Library is planning to hold a wild flower show, exhibiting all the specimens of wild flowers common to Owen County. The cooperation of the school children and all flower lovers is asked.

It is also planned to hold another exhibit late in the summer, of both wild and cultivated flowers. The library is thus advertising its garden books and magazines and its seed catalogues from various firms.

#### DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The secretaries of the library districts for 1916-1917 were appointed too late to include in the last Occurrent, the copy of which went to press December 1st. They are as follows:

##### District Secretaries for 1917.

District A.—Elizabeth Rockwell, Librarian, Public Library, Goshen, Indiana.



District B.—Nora Gardner, Librarian, Public Library, Monticello, Indiana.

District C.—Alice B. Stevens, Librarian, Public Library, Logansport, Indiana.

District D.—Florence E. Herbert, Librarian, Public Library, LaGrange, Indiana.

District E.—Leila B. Wilcox, Librarian, Public Library, Franklin, Indiana.

District F.—Margaret A. Wade, Librarian, Public Library, Pendleton, Indiana.

District G.—Mrs. Alice M. Burns, Librarian, Public Library, Sullivan, Indiana.

District H.—Bertha Poindexter, Librarian, Public Library, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

District I.—Elsie McKay, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Evansville, Indiana.

Meetings have been planned so that before May 1st, each district will have had at least one meeting, and some districts will have had more. The following reports have been received:

#### District E.

District E held the first meeting of the year at Franklin, February the 7th. The morning session consisted of a talk by Prof. Belknap of Franklin College on "American Homes in American Literature," followed by a general discussion. A luncheon was served at noon.

In the afternoon, Miss Mayme Snipes, of Plainfield, talked on "Fumigation" and Miss Lula Miesse, of Noblesville on "Teaching the Use of the Library in the Schools." Mr. Henry N. Sanborn led a general discussion on library problems.

The following libraries were represented by one or more people: Coatesville, Franklin Public, Franklin College, Greenwood, Indianapolis, Martinsville, Mooresville, Morristown, Noblesville, Plainfield, Shelbyville, State Library and the Public Library Commission.

LEILA B. WILCOX,  
Sec'y District E.

#### District I.

The libraries of Boonville, Mt. Vernon, New Harmony, Oakland City, Owensville, Princeton, Rockport, Tell City and Evansville were represented at a meeting of the librarians of

District I, held in Evansville at the Cherry Street Library, January 26, 31 librarians, assistants and trustees attending.

An interesting feature of the meeting in which all took part was the discussion of recent books of nonfiction led by Mrs. Wheatley of Oakland City College Library, Mrs. Fretagot of New Harmony, Miss Highman of Mt. Vernon, Mrs. Isley of Boonville, Miss Wallace, Miss Thomas and Mrs. Childress of Evansville.

Miss James told of the club work she is doing with the children of the East Side Library, outlining the organization and program for a Girls' Travel Club, the Sons of Daniel Boone for boys from ten to twelve, and a Drama Club for Girls of High School age. Miss McAfee spoke of her experiences in Home Visiting.

At the afternoon session Magazines for the Small Library was discussed by Miss Embree of Princeton. A question box, conducted by Miss Ronan of the Library Commission, brought forth profitable discussions on Classification and Arrangement of Clippings. Methods used to increase circulation and Children's periodicals.

Miss McCollough spoke on Reports, their necessity and what ought to be recorded, in both the librarians' report to the Library Board and to the Library Commission.

Miss Ronan asked all librarians to keep in mind and to make plans to attend the meeting of the A. L. A. to be held in Louisville, in June.

Another meeting of the district was decided upon to be held at New Harmony in May.

ELSIE McKAY.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Plays. Some of the Best Dramas; selected by F. K. W. Drury. H. W. Wilson Co.

This list comprise 262 plays, arranged first by nationality and then by date. It is intended to include the most representative playwrights of each country and one or more of the plays of each. No one act plays are included, no unpublished plays, nor plays not published in English translations. One is startled by the statement in the introduction that the Restoration drama is precluded by the nature of its subject matter or treatment "from open discussion among American students," for one had supposed that every uni-

versity or college of any size offered courses in the Restoration Drama. The compiler confesses to setting his opinion against that of critics in general by excluding some plays in his judgment faulty; but any selected list must more or less reflect the literary prejudices of the person who makes the selection. The most helpful features of the list are the location of plays in collections, the list of collections to which reference have been made, the short bibliography of books and lists useful in the study of the drama and the lists of plays written since 1890.

#### **New Technical and Industrial Books.**

Quarterly list of new technical and industrial books. Chosen and annotated for general libraries by the Applied Science Reference Department; Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. H. W. Wilson.

The H. W. Wilson Company has undertaken the publication of a periodical list of new technical and industrial books, to be compiled by Mr. Edward S. Stevens, Director and Librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library. Mr. Stevens in discussing the plans says, "It is a very simple proposition to recommend current technical books for the smaller libraries to purchase and to provide leaflets for distribution at those libraries so that the books may be brought to the notice of the public. By brief annotations the character and scope of each book listed would be evident to the library buying and the reader borrowing. The selection of these books would be guided by the requirements of the average town library not specializing in technology. The books recommended would be such that every library ordering the leaflet should buy all the books named. Here and there a book might be omitted if not appealing to the public of that locality, but that need not affect the usefulness of the list in that place as the inappropriate book would not be asked for. In any event such a special book would be available by borrowing from another library to meet an unusual need. The direct and non-mathematical manual for the worker would be favored in the selection over the advanced treatise for the engineer. Highly technical books would not be included."

The first number of this quarterly list was issued in January, 1917. It is a four page leaflet containing sixteen book entries with annotations. Author, title, publisher, and price are given. The list is such a practical guide in the selection of technical books for the average public library in our state, that the Public Library Commission has subscribed for sufficient copies to mail with the A. L. A. Booklist to the libraries on the mailing list. Libraries wishing to secure these lists in quantities to distribute to the public can get them from The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y. The annual subscription rate is \$2.00 a year for 100 copies each quarter. The minimum subscriptions taken will be for 50 copies for one year at \$1.00; a library ordering 500 copies at \$10.00 may have its own imprint without additional charge.

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#### **Library Manual.**

Lowe, John Adams. Books and libraries (Useful reference series). Paper. Boston Book Co.

Librarians interested in giving instruction on how to use the library will find this book a most helpful guide. While it was planned for use in a college library, being lectures delivered to the freshman classes in rhetoric at Williams College, it is very adaptable to use in a public library in classes of instruction. It treats of the card catalog, classification, shelf arrangement of books, magazines indexes, general and special reference books.

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#### **INDIANA YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE.**

The books offered by the Indiana Young People's Reading Circle for the year 1917-18 maintain the high standard of selection that characterized the list of 1916-17. A number of books in this new collection have already been purchased by the libraries of the state because they have been mentioned on the A. L. A. Booklist; but the reduced price of the Reading Circle books commends them for duplication. For the second, third, fourth and fifth grades the books are happily chosen, being, for the most part, attractive in make-up, well written, inter-

esting to the children for whom they are intended. In the sixth and seventh grades, the story books, Blanchard's Camp-fire Girls of Brightwood, and Eleanors Porter's Just David are mediocre and lack literary value. The other books on the list for these grades are excellent in content. The books chosen for the advanced grades are not so well adapted to their readers as the books for the elementary grades. Such books as Ernest Thompson Seton's Biography of a Silver Fox and Basset's Story of Glass will be enjoyed more by the children of the lower grades. The following is the graded list submitted:

#### Second Grade.

**Harris, A. V. and Waldo, L. M. Toy Shop Book. Scribners.**

This book gives in dialogue form the story of the adventures in Toyland and incidentally brings in details of the child's real life in the family on the farm, in the village, at the circus out-doors and in-doors. It is well illustrated in color and contains a number of appropriate poems by Emilie Poulsson, Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles Kingsley and other poets who are favorites with children.

**Olmstead, E. G. and Grant, E. B. Ned and Nan in Holland. Row.**

An easy reading book giving simple details of the life of children in Holland. Attractively illustrated in color.

**Lang, Andrew, ed. Snow Man and Other Stories, based on the tales in the fairy books. Longmans.**

One of the most popular of the Longman's Fairy Books. Good print, well illustrated.

**Sindelar, J. C. Nixie Bunny in Holiday-land. Beckley-Cardy.**

Another one of the popular Nixie Bunny books. This one tells of the holidays of the year and their appropriate celebration.

#### Third Grade.

**Serl, Emma. In the Animal World. Silver.**

One of the Serl series of supplementary readers, giving stories and poems about cats,

dogs, seals, sea-lions, bears, monkeys, elephants, camels, horses, and many of the gnaw-ers.

**Terry, A. G. Tales from Far and Near. Row. (History stories of other lands, Book I.)**

Opens up the world's history to the young reader with interesting stories of the Wooden Horse, Romulus and Remus, Stories of Rome, France, England, America, India and Australia.

**Barrie, J. M. Peter Pan, the boy who would never grow up to be a man. Retold from Sir James M. Barrie's famous play. Edited and arranged by F. O. Perkins, with 16 illustrations by A. B. Woodward.**

Good, simple, cheap edition of Peter Pan, arranged for young readers.

**Ghosh, Prince. Wonders of the Jungle. Heath.**

Tells about lions, tigers, elephants and all the animals that live in the jungle.

#### Fourth and Fifth Grades.

**Weir, H. C. Young Wheat Scout, being the story of the growth, harvesting, and distribution of the great wheat crop of the United States. Wilde.**

An interesting information story for boys.

**Bullard, F. L. Tad and His Father. Little.**

An intimate picture of Lincoln and his son, Tad, which emphasizes the human side of the great president. Recommended on A. L. A. Booklist.

**Dye, Charity. Once upon a Time in Indiana. Bobbs.**

Picturesque incidents in the pioneer history of our state. Will interest the children of all grades.

**Singmaster, Elsie. Emaline. Houghton.**

An interesting story of Civil War time, giving a young girl's experience at the battle of Gettysburg. Appeared in Youth's Companion.

**Curtis, E. S.** *Indiana days of long ago, illustrated with photographs by the author and drawings by F. N. Wilson.* World Book Co.

This book gives a view of Indiana life in the old days when to the far western tribes, the white race was but a rumor. It also calls attention to the great divergencies in Indiana life, the number of languages and the striking differences in dress and habits.

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**Sixth and Seventh Grades.**

**Blanchard, A. E.** *Camp Fire Girls of Bright-Wood.* Wilde.

A story of how they kindled their fire and kept it burning. Will answer for a camp-fire girls story.

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**Southworth, G. V.** *Great Cities of the United States, historical, descriptive, commercial, industrial.* Iroquois.

Excellent for supplementary geography work.

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**Igor, E. P.** *Costume Design and Home Planning.* Atkinson.

A practical book that is interesting reading and well adapted to supplement the work of domestic science in the schools. The author is a drawing teacher in Manual Training High School, Indianapolis. The book is beautifully illustrated in color.

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**Porter, Eleanor.** *Just David.* Houghton.

This book was not written for children. It is a study of a child rather than for a child. There is no educational value in having it on the list.

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**Pritchard, M. T. and Turkington, G. A.** *Stories of thrift for Young Americans.* Scribner.

Stories which will instill ambition and courage.

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**Advanced Grades.**

**Darling, E. B.** *Baldy of Nome.* Penn.

"Baldy, a dog, is sold to a racing kennel in Nome, Alaska, where he develops into a famous leader of a winning racing team. There

is a very little plot, the interest lying in the excellent description of the care and training of Alaskan dogs and of the famous dog races. Kindness to animals is emphasized throughout the book." A. L. A.

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**Seton, E. T.** *Biography of a Silver Fox.* Century.

The usual type of animal story which this author writes and with which most children are familiar.

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**Miller, E. J. (Mrs. O. S. Hack).** *Day-break; a story of the age of discovery.* Scribner.

A good picture of life at the court of Ferdinand V. of Aragon and Isabella of Castile at the time when Christopher Columbus discovered America. Written by one of Indiana's most noted novelists.

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**Pressey, Park.** *Vocational Reader.* Rand.

Unattractive in makeup but excellent in content. Stories of men from all walks of life, who have succeeded in doing their part of the world's work.

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**Bassett, S. W.** *Story of Glass.* Penn.

"Tells in fairly interesting form the history and development of glass-making. The scene is shifted from the Old World to the New, beginning with the Venetian glassware and ending with the glass flowers at Harvard University and the great glass factories of America." A. L. A.

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**Field, Jessie and Nearing, Scott.** *Community Civics.* Macmillan.

Details of rural life presented in an attractive manner for boys and girls.

The total price for this set of books is \$13.75. Address J. F. Haines, Manager, 615 Lenox Building, Indianapolis.

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**NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS.**

**Mitchell.**

Monday, February 12, 1917, was an important day in the history of Mitchell and Marion

townships, for on that day the new Carnegie Library was opened to the public. The great interest of the public spirited citizens was shown by the large crowd that attended the exercises in the evening. Good music was furnished by the Mitchell Orchestra and a very interesting address was delivered by Prof. Reynolds of the English Department of Indiana University. During the evening an informal reception was held and the visitors had a chance to inspect the building. The pupils of the public schools came by classes with their teachers during the day. Talks on the use of the library were given by Carrie E. Scott of the Public Library Commission to the children of the upper grades and stories were told to the children of the lower grades.

The building is a gift of the Carnegie Corporation and was constructed at the cost of \$15,000. It is built of Bedford stone with a tile roof. The reading room is large, well furnished, heated, and lighted, and is beautifully decorated. Two thousand books and magazines were on the shelves. In the basement are the rest rooms and assembly room, attractively and appropriately furnished. The architect was Clifford Shopbell of Evansville.

#### NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

**Albion.**—The contract for the erection of the library building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation, has been let, and work will begin soon.

**Bloomington.**—The city council has signed the agreement with the Carnegie Corporation whereby the city will receive a gift of \$31,000 for the erection of a library building. A site for the building at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets has been purchased and the construction work on the building will begin in the spring.

**Brownsburg.**—Brownsburg in conjunction with Brown and Lincoln Townships has levied a library tax and a library board has been appointed.

**Cambridge City.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Layman of St. Louis, Mo., have given the Cambridge City Public Library \$1,000 to be used in buying books for the children's department.

**Connersville.**—The Connersville Public Library has opened deposit stations in Maplewood, East Connersville and West Hill districts.

**East Chicago.**—The library board at East Chicago has decided to open a children's department and will have a trained children's librarian in charge.

**Elkhart.**—A sub-station of the Elkhart Public Library has been opened in the basement of the Simpson Memorial Church. The library has also established a sub-station in the Washington Township High School, at Bristol. Mrs. Florence Barthel has been appointed librarian of the branch, which will be open not only to the boys and girls of the school, but also to the patrons.

**Evansville.**—After a series of difficulties, the branch library located in the basement of the Howell school building was opened February 18th.

**Flora.**—The library board of Flora and Monroe Township has accepted a gift of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a public library building.

**Gary.**—The Carnegie Corporation has given the Gary Public Library \$25,000 for the erection of a branch building to be built at the southeast corner of 15th and Madison Streets. The library board has purchased two lots at that location for \$3,000, the two measuring 50 by 125 feet. This gift makes a total of \$106,000 that the Carnegie Corporation has contributed to the Gary library and its branches.

**LaGrange.**—The Carnegie Corporation has given \$10,000 to LaGrange and Bloomfield Township for the erection of a library building.

**Merom.**—Louis Adler and Frederick Wallick of Indianapolis have been chosen architects of the library building at Merom.

**Monterey.**—Monterey and Tippecanoe Township have levied a tax for the maintenance of a public library, and a library board has been appointed.

**Morristown.**—Eighty-two of the residents of Morristown and Hanover Township have filed a petition for the establishment of a public library and the levy of a library tax.



**New Castle.**—Miss Helen M. Goodwin, a local artist whose work has attracted much favorable attention in this country, has presented to the Public Library one of her paintings as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. George W. Goodwin, a pioneer resident of New Castle, whose death occurred recently.

**Pennville.**—The library board at Pennville has reorganized under the library law of 1901-03 and 11, and has asked the Carnegie Corporation for a gift for the erection of a library building for Pennville and Penn Township.

**Syracuse.**—The Carnegie Corporation has offered Syracuse and Turkey Creek Township \$10,000 for the erection of a library building. This gift will be accepted if a suitable lot can be secured.

**Terre Haute.**—Guy M. Walker, formerly of Terre Haute, but for many years a resident of New York City, has made an interesting gift to the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library. It is a picture of a bond signed by Francis Vigo and bearing the date August 28, 1801. The original document has been presented to the Indiana State Library.

**Van Buren.**—Van Buren has levied a library tax and a library board has been appointed.

**Warsaw.**—The Warsaw Public Library has been moved to the basement of the new building, which is rapidly nearing completion. Members of the Warsaw-Winona Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will donate a fire-place to the new library as a memorial to the organization and the first white baby born in Kosciusko County.

#### PERSONALS.

Mrs. Dana Sollenberger has been appointed librarian of the Kokomo Public Library.

Miss Zada Carr has resigned her position as librarian of the Alexandria Public Library to accept a place in the South Bend Public Library.

Miss Frances Dean of Franklin, Indiana, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Greenwood.

Miss Jessie Logan, formerly assistant in the Plymouth Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the North Manchester Public Library to succeed Miss Elsie Wiggernhorn, who has resigned.

Miss Ruth Chadwick, who has been connected with the Julia E. Work Training School, has resigned her position to become assistant librarian of the Plymouth Public Library.

Miss Eleanor E. LaMar, formerly librarian of the Aurora Public Library, has resigned her position as librarian of the Charitown, Iowa, Public Library, and has accepted a place as assistant cataloger in the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library.

Miss Margaret Edna Streeter, for ten years connected with the Muncie Public Library, and for the last six years librarian, has resigned and will be succeeded by Miss Mary Torrence of Lexington, Ill. Miss Torrence is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School.

Miss Dorothea Heins of Wittenberg, Wisconsin, and a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School at Madison, has been appointed assistant librarian at the East Side Branch of the Evansville Public Library. Miss Heins was for three years and a half an assistant in the Superior, Wisconsin, Public Library.

Miss Janey Van Nuys, assistant librarian of the Franklin Public Library, has resigned her position and was married December 3, 1916, to Merle J. Abbett.

At the December meeting of the Hammond Public Library board. Miss Grace Kingwill was elected librarian of the new branch library soon to be established and Miss Etta Muenich was promoted to first assistant librarian.

Miss Ethel Hargrave has been appointed assistant librarian of the Rockville Public Library to succeed Mrs. Carl Davidson, resigned.

Miss Carrie Crosby has resigned as librarian of the Mishawaka Public Library to marry Lert Allyn Phetehar of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Miss Josephine Andrews of Gary has accepted the position of librarian at Mishawaka.

Miss Anna Fitch has been appointed assistant librarian of the Warsaw Public Library.

Miss Anna Bartrim has been appointed librarian of the Rockport Public Library.

Mrs. Ida B. Cockrum has resigned her position as librarian of the Earl Park Public Library and has been succeeded by Miss Sanna Deniston of Peru.

Miss Delight Rambo has resigned her position as assistant in the Warsaw Public Library to accept a position as cataloguer in a college library in Ohio.

Miss Mary Rue has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the East Side Branch of the Evansville Public Library.

Miss Hazel F. Long, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School, 1916, who entered the Training class for children's librarians at Cleveland, has been appointed librarian of the South Branch of the Whiting Public Library.

Miss Laura Sikes of Minneapolis, Minn., who came to the Fort Wayne Public Library in November, to organize the Department of Library Extension, will return to her home April 1st. This work will be continued by Miss Eunice D. Henley who has completed her work of cataloguing the Columbia City Public Library.

The following changes have been made on the staff of the Marion Public Library: Miss Daisy Springer, head cataloguer, has been appointed librarian; Miss Helen Tukey of the children's department, has become head cataloguer; Miss Gracia Anderson, desk assistant, and Miss Alice Brown, children's librarian.

Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library since 1892, tendered her resignation to the library board January 25, 1917. She will continue on the staff in the capacity of vice-librarian. During Miss Browning's administration, the library has grown from one building to a system of twelve branches, five of which are housed in \$20,000 Carnegie buildings which have been constructed within the last ten years. The new central building, which is being erected at the cost of \$500,000, is nearing completion and Miss Browning does not care to assume the new responsibilities with the wider scope of work which removal to this new building will necessarily bring. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

Miss Jennie Henshaw has been appointed librarian of the Alexandria Public Library.

